



How many ptes of reason ben there? viii.
Nowne/ pronowne/ verbe/ partycple/ ad
uerbe/ coniunccon/ pposicion/ & interieccion. Of
the whiche. viii. iii. be declyned. nowne/
pronowne/ & partycple/ w case / & verbe
onely wout case. These other four: aduerbe/ coniunccon
on/ pposicion/ & interieccion be vndeclyned.

Nowne

How knowe ye a nowne? For he is a parte of reason declyned with case. And the name of euery thyng y maye be felte/ sene/ herde/ or vnderstande i latyn is a nowne proper or appellatyue.

Proper

Handwriting

How knowe ye a nowne appellatyue? For bothe his voyce and his significacion acordeth to many: as Johan/ London/ Temmes / with other propre names.

Appellatyue

How knowe ye a nowne substantiue? For he maye stande by hymselfe wout helpe of another worde / & is declyned in latyn with one attycle/ as hic magister / or with two at the most/ as hic & hec sacerdos.

Substantiue

How knowe ye a nowne adiectiue? For he may not stande by hymselfe wout y helpe of another worde / and is declyned in latyn with the attycles in one case: as hic & hec et hoc felix / or with thre dyuers endynges: as bonus / bona / bonum.

Adiectiue

Relatiue

How knowe you a nowne relatiue? For he maketh reference of a thyng spoken of before / and that which is referred of the relatiue / is called the antecedent.

How many thynges longe to euery nowne. whiche spere: fourme/ fygure/ gendre/

Al.

nobre / plone / & case. ¶ How many fourmes of now-
 mes be there: ii. prymatyue and deriuatyue. ¶ How
 knowe you a nowne prymatyue: for he is not four-
 med of another word / as this nowne Murū. ¶ How
 knowe you a nowne deriuatyue: for he is fourmed of
 another worde / as this nowne aureus. ¶ How many
 fygures of nownes ben there: iij. the symple as ma-
 gn⁹. ꝑ cōpōūde as magnanīm⁹. ꝑ decōpōūde / as ma-
 gnānimitas. ¶ How many genders of nownes ben
 there: viij. ꝑ masculyne / ꝑ femynyne / ꝑ neutre / the co-
 men of two / the comen of thre / the epycene / and the du-
 byn gendre. ¶ How knowe ye a nowne of the mascu-
 lyne gendre: for he is declyned with this artycle / he-
 as hic magister / & i thynge haupnge lyfe he be-
 tokeneth onely the male. ¶ How knowe ye a nowne of ꝑ fe-
 minyne gendre: for he is declyned wth hec / as hec mu-
 sa / & i thynge haupnge lyfe he betokeneth onel^y the
 female. ¶ How of the neutre gēdre: for he is declyned
 with hoc / as hoc scānū. ¶ How of ꝑ comen of two gē-
 dres: for he is declyned with hic and hec / as hic et hec
 sacerdos. ¶ How of ꝑ comen of thre gēdres: for he is
 declyned with hic hec & hoc / as hic et hec et hoc felix.
 ¶ How of the epycene gendre: for vnder one voyce / &
 one artycle he cōprehēdeth bothe the male & the fema-
 le: as hic passer / hec aquila. ¶ How of the dubyn gen-
 dre: for he is declyned with hic vel hec / as hic vel hec
 dies. ¶ How many nombres ben there: Two the syn-
 guler and the plurell. ¶ How knowe ye the singuler
 nobre: for he speketh but of one thynge / as a man.
 ¶ How knowe ye the plurell nombre: for he speketh
 of many thynge / as men. ¶ How many nombres
 there: Thre. The fyrste / the seconde / and the

How knowe you the fyrst person: For he speaketh of hymselfe: as I/me/us/or we. Of this persone be but two latyn wordes: Ego & nos / with theyr oblique. How knowe ye the seconde pson: For he is spoken vnto: as thou/the/you/or ye. Of this pson be but two latyn wordes: tu and vos: with theyr oblique and euery vocatyue case. How knowe ye þe thyrde person: For he is spoken of: as he/hy/it/them or they / & al casual wordes be of the thyrde pson / outtake ego & nos / tu and vos: with theyr oblique / & euery vocatyue case. How many cases be there: vi. þe nominatyue / þe genityue / þe datyue / þe accusatyue / þe vocatyue & the ablatyue. How knowe you þe nominatyue case to the verbe: For he answereth to this questyon who or what: & cometh before þe verbe except in voyces of þe imperatyue mode / and some voyces of the optatyue mode. And whan I haue this englyshe there/here/or it is: and in certayne iterrogacyons. How knowe ye the genityue case: For whan this sygne of cometh after a nowne substantyue / or a verbe substantyue / the worde that foloweth of: shalbe put comely in the genityue case. But this sygne of folowynge a nowne partityue / dystributyue / paratyue or superlatyue with othcr put partityuely: is sygne of the genityue case / or the accusatyue case with inter / or the ablatyue case w^{ch}er. Also whan two substantyues come togyder / yf the one be hauer of the other / the hauer shalbe put into the genityue case. How knowe you the datyue case: For to before a nowne or a pnowne without bodyly mouynge: is comely the sygne of the accusatyue case with this preposicion ad. How knowe you the Acci. stan. A. iij.

Fyrst pson.

1st pson.

Dicuntur casus obliqui oēs preter nōm & vctm.

Thyrde pson

Cases.

Nolatyue.

Noia iterrogatyua / infinita / et relatiua nūq̃ rident q̃stioni.

Genityue.

Sunt adiectiua omnia verba alia a sum qd tm substantiū est.

Datyue.

Accusaty

Vocatpue.

Ablatpue.

accusatpue case: For he cometh after a vbe/and answereth to the questyon whan or what. Also in with a to wpll serue to the accusatpue case. And i without a to wpll serue to the ablatpue case. ¶ How knowe ye the vocatpue case: For he is called or spoken to. ¶ How knowe ye the ablatpue case: In / with / by / thurgh / for / from / fro / than / & by after p̄comparatpue degre ben sygnes of p̄ ablatpue case. Not withstandynge some of them ben otherwhyles sygnes of other case. Of after a nomine adiectpue / verbe adiectpue / partycpyle / gerūdpue / or supyne: is the sygne of the ablatpue case with a p̄posycyon. ¶ How many declensions of nomine ben there: fyue. The fyrst / the secōde / the thyrde / the fourthe / and the fyfth.

Fyrste declen-
sion.

¶ How knowe pou the fyrst declension of nomine: For p̄ genytpue and p̄ datpue case synghuler / p̄ nominatpue and p̄ vocatpue case plurell endeth in ae dypphthōge / p̄ accusatpue i am / p̄ vocatpue & the ablatpue in a / p̄ genytpue plurell in arū / p̄ accusatpue i as the datpue and p̄ ablatpue in is. But of these nomine in these verses folowynge in abus.

Abus dant anima dea filia mulaq; nata
Cum domina famula liberta: iugis equabus
His addas asinā / hic plura videbis in usu.

poeta.

¶ Actō hic poeta / gto hui? poete / dtō huic te / actō hūc tam / vctō o poeta / abltō ab hoc poeta. In plali nō hi poete / gto horū poetarū / dtō his poetis / actō hos poetas / vctō o poete / ablatiuo ab his poetis.

zoua.

¶ Actō hec musa / gto huius muse / dtō huic muse / accusatiuo hanc musam / vctō o musa / ablatiuo ab hac musa. In plurali nominatiuo he muse / genitiuo harum musarum / datiuo his musis / accusatiuo has mu

sag/bctō o muse/abltō ab his musis. ¶ How knowe
 ye the secōde declension of nouns: For the genityue
 case synguler/þ nominatyue & þ vocatyue plurell ens
 de in i/þ datyue & the ablatyue synguler in o/þ accu
 satyue i um. Whan the nominatyue case synguler en
 deth in r or i um/þ vocatyue shalbe lyke hyni. Whan
 the nominatyue endeth i vs the vocatyue shal ende in
 e/excepte deus and agnus: that make the vocatyue ly
 ke the nominatyue. Also filius þ maketh fili/ and whā
 þ nominatyue case endeth in ius: yf it be a propre na
 me of a man þ vocatyue shal ende in i/ as hic Bricius
 bctō o brici: þ genityue plurell in orū/ þ datyue and þ
 ablatyue in is/ þ accusatyue in os. ¶ All nouns of þ
 neutre gendze of what declension soeuer they be shal
 haue thze cases lyke i bothe nombzes/ þ nominatyue
 the accusatyue & the vocatyue/ & these thze cases in the
 plurell nombze/ yf they be declyned shal ende in a/ ex
 cepte ābo & duo þ make þ neutre i o. ¶ In plali nomi
 natiuo duo due duo/ gtō orū arū or/ dtō ob⁹ abus ob⁹
 actō duos as o/ vocatiuo o e o/ abltō duobus ab⁹ obus
 Lyke wyle is ambo declyned. ¶ Ntō hic magister/ gtō
 hui⁹ tri/ dtō huic tro/ actō hūc trū/ bctō o ter/ abltō ab
 hoc tro. In plali ntō hi tri/ gtō hoz troz/ dtō his tris
 actō hos tros/ bctō o tri/ abltō ab his tris. ¶ Ntō hec
 fagus/ gtō huius gi/ dtō huic go/ actō hanc gū/ bctō o
 ge/ abltō ab hac go. In plali ntō he gi/ gtō hozū gozū
 dtō his gis/ actō has gos/ bctō o gi/ abltō ab his gis.
 ¶ Ntō hoc scānum/ gtō hui⁹ ni/ dtō huic no/ actō hoc
 num/ bctō o nū/ abltō ab hoc no. In plali notatiuo hec
 na/ gtō hozū nozū dtō his nis/ actō hec na/ bctō o na/
 abltō ab his nis. Nouns adiectyues of þ 1st & 2^d declen
 sō & þ secōde bē declyned after this nowne bon⁹. Ntō

Secōde declen
son.

Inueniūt alia
sed nō frequē
ti vsu.

Duo.

Magister.

Fagus.

Scānum.

Bonus.

Thyde declē-
son.

bonus bona bonū / gto nī ne nī / dtō no ne no / actō num
nam nū / vctō ne na nū / abltō no na no. In plali ntō nī
ue na / gto noꝝ naꝝ noꝝ / dtō nīs / actō nos nas na / vos
catiuo nī ne na / abltō nīs. ¶ How knowe ye ꝑ thyꝛde
declēson of nownes? for ꝑ genytpue case synguler ens
deth in is / the datpue in i / the accusatpue iem / the vos
catpue halbe lꝑke ꝑ nominatpue / except i greke woꝝ
des / the ablatpue in e / somtyme i i / somtyme bothe i e
& in i. The nominatpue / the accusatpue / and the vocas
tpue in es / ꝑf it be of ꝑ neutre i a / the genytpue plurell
in um oꝝ in ium / the datpue and ꝑ ablatpue in bus.
¶ These nownes make the accusatpue synguler bo
the in em / and in im.

Em dat et im turris / torquis cū bure securis.

Et restis puppis febꝛis peluisqꝫ pipennis.

Que in im solā
actm emittunt
faciunt ablati-
uum in i sola.

¶ These nownes i these verses folowynge make the
accusatpue synguler in im onely.

Hec dant im tantum tigris tibꝛis tiberisqꝫ

Maguderis tussis sirtis vis sicqꝫ carybdis

Neapolis litis thetis ac thetios adde

Grecula que recto dant is sunt consocianda.

flos.

¶ Ntō hic flos / gto huius ris / dtō huic ri / actō hūc rē /
vctō o flos / abltō ab hoc re. In plali ntō hi res / gto hoꝝ
rum rū / dtō his ibꝫ / actō hos res / vctō o res / abltō ab
his ibꝫ. ¶ Ntō hoc munus / gto huiꝫ mūeris / dtō huic
ri / actō hoc nus / vctō o nus / abltō ab hoc re. In plali
ntō hec ra / gto hoꝝ rū / dtō his ribꝫ / actō hec ra / vctō o
ra / abltō ab his ribꝫ. ¶ Ntō hic et hec sacerdos / gto
huiꝫ otis / dtō huic oti / actō hūc et hāc otē / vctō o dos /
abltō ab hoc et ab hac ote. In plali ntō hi & he tes / gto
hoꝝ & arū otū / dtō his otibꝫ / actō hos et has tes / vctō
o tes / abltō ab his otibꝫ. ¶ Ntō hic et hec cois et hoc oē

munus.

Sacerdos.

Omne.

gtō hui⁹ oīs / dtō huic oī / actō hūc & hāc oēs & hoc oīne /
 vctō o oīs & o omne / abltō ab hoc et ab hac & ab hoc oī.
 In pñali ntō hi et he omnes & hec oīa / gtō hoz harum
 hozū oīn / dtō his oīb⁹ / actō hos et has oēs vel omnis
 & hec oīa / vctō o oēs & o oīa / abltō ab his oīb⁹. ¶ How
 knowe ye þ fourth declēson of nownes: For the geny-
 tyue case synguler / þ nominatyue þ accusatyue and
 the vocatyue plurell ende i vs / the datyue synguler in
 ui / the accusatyue in um / the vocatyue shalbe lyke þ
 nominatyue / þ ablatyue i u / þ genityue plurell in uū /
 the datyue and þ ablatyue in ib⁹. But these nownes
 in these verses folowynge make in ubus.

Fourth declen-
 son.

Plurali ternis et sextis dant vbus artus

Doz⁹ acus quest⁹ trib⁹ et lac⁹ & spicus arcus

Partub⁹ adde veru penub⁹ querc⁹ quoq⁹ ficus.

¶ Actō hec man⁹ / gtō hui⁹ man⁹ / datiuo huic manui
 actō hāc manū / vocatiuo o manus / abltō ab hac ma-
 nu. In pñali ntō he manus / gtō harū manuū / dtō his
 manib⁹ / actō has manus / vctō o manus / ablatiuo ab
 his manibus. ¶ Actō hoc cornu / gtō huius cornu / da-
 tiuo huic cornu / accusatiuo hoc cornu / vocatiuo o cor-
 nu / abltō ab hoc cornu. In pñali ntō hec cornua / genis-
 tiuo hoz cornuū / dtō his cornib⁹ / actō hec cornua / vo-
 catiuo o cornua / abltō ab his cornibus. ¶ How knowe
 you þ fyfth declenſon of nownes: For the no minatyue
 and the vocatyue synguler / the nominatyue the accus-
 satyue and the vocatyue plurell ende in es / the geny-
 ue and the datyue in ei / the accusatyue i em / the abla-
 tyue in e / þ genytyue plurell in erum / the datyue and
 the ablatyue in eb⁹. All nownes of the fyfth declenſon
 lacke the genytyue / the datyue / and the ablatyue case
 plurell / excepte these in these verses folowynge.

Manus.

Cornu.

Fyftb declenſon.

Quinte cuncta carent ternis sextis genitiſq;
 Pluraliſimi maneries facieſq; dies res
 Progenies actus ſpecies ſic materieſq;.

Meridies.

Entō hic meridies / gto hui⁹ ei / dtō huic ei / actō hūc
 em / vctō o es / abltō ab hoc e. In plurali ntō hi es / gto
 horū etū / dtō his ebus / actō hos es / vctō o es / abltō ab
 his ebus. **E**ntō hec res / gto huius rei / dtō huic rei /
 actō hanc rē / vctō o res / abltō ab hac re. In plālī ntō
 he res / gto harum rerū / datiuo his reb⁹ / actō has res
 vocatiuo o res / ablatiuo ab his rebus.

How knowe ye a pronowne? for it is a parte of
 ccaſiō put for a nowne / & betokeneth no certayn
 thyng of hymſelfe / but by the waye of ſhewyng
 or reherſyng. **H**ow many pnownes bē there? xv.
 whiche. xv. Ego tu ſui ille ipe iſte hic is : meus tuus
 ſuus noſter veſter noſtras and veſtras. To theſe may
 be added certayne compoundes: as iſtic idem hiccine.
 Of the whiche all lacke the vocatyue caſe: excepte tu
 meus / noſter / and noſtras.

Deficiunt quinto caſu pronomina cuncta

Tu meus et noſter cum noſtras excipiuntur.

fourmes.

primatyue.

How many thynges longe vnto a pnowne? vi. as
 to a nowne: fourme / tygure / gēdre / nombze / perſone /
 & caſe. **H**ow many fourmes bē there? ij. the pꝛymary
 tyue & the deriyuatyue. **H**ow knowe ye a pronowne
 pꝛymary? for he is not fourmed of another worde
 as ego tu ſui. **H**ow many pnownes pꝛymaryes
 bē there? viij. Ego tu ſui ille ipe iſte hic & is. Of y^e whiche.
 viij. ego & tu bē onely demonstratyues. Sui ones
 ly a relatyue / y^e other bē ſomtyme demonstratyues / &
 ſomtyme relatyues. **H**ow knowe you a pronowne
 demonstratyue? for by hym is ſomwhat ſhewed not

demonſtraty:
 e.

spoken of before. And every pronome demonstratyue
shalbe suche gendre & nombre/as þe thyng is that is
shewed by hym. ¶ How knowe you a pronome relaty-
ue: for by hym is somwhat reherced þe was spoken of
before. ¶ How knowe you a pronome deriyatyue:
for he is fourmed of his prymatyue: as meus of ego
noster of nos. ¶ How many pronomes deriyatyues
ben there: vii. me⁹ tuus su⁹ noster vester n⁹as & v⁹as.
Of the whiche. vii. all may be called demonstratyues:
excepte suus sua suum: that is alway a relatyue. In
every nome & pronome possessyue is vnderstande
the genityue case of his prymatyue/ to whom the ad-
iectyue & the relatyue maye be referred. ¶ How ma-
ny figures of pronomes ben there: ii. the symple/ as
is. the compoūde as idem. ¶ How many gendres of
pronomes be there: v. þe masculyne/ as hic. the femi-
nyne/ as hec. the neutre as hoc. the comen of two/ as
hic et hec nostras: the comen of thre/ as ego tu sui.
¶ How many declensions of pronomes ben there: iiii.
the fyrst/ the seconde/ the thyrde/ the fourthe.

Relatyue.

Deriyatyue

Figures.

Gendres.

Declensions.

¶ How knowe ye the fyrst declension: for the genityue
& the datyue case synghuler endeth in i. ¶ How many
pronomes ben of that declension: Thre. Ego tu sui.
¶ Nō ego/ gō mei/ datiuo michi/ actō me/ vctō caret
ablō me. In plali nō nos/ gō nostrū vel nostri/ da-
tiuo nobis/ accusatiuo nos/ vocatiuo caret/ ablatiuo
nobis. ¶ Dominatiuo tu/ genitiuo tui/ dtō tibi/ accu-
latiuo te/ vocatiuo o tu/ ablatiuo te. In plurali notaci-
uo vos/ genitiuo vestrum vel vestri/ dtō vobis/ accu-
latiuo vos/ vctō o vos/ ablatiuo vobis. ¶ Nō caret
gō sui/ dtō sibi/ accusatiuo se/ vctō caret/ ablō ie. In
plurali nō caret/ gō sui/ dtō sibi/ actō se/ vctō caret/
ablō se. ¶ How knowe ye the seconde declension of pro-

Ego.

Tu.

Sui.

nouns: for the genitive case singular endeth in us
 or in us the dative in for in c. How many pronouns
 nes ben of that declension? v. Ille ipse iste hic & is/ and
 these. viij. nouns with theyr compoundes vnus to/
 tus solus vllus alter ali⁹ quis & vter. Of the whiche
 viij. nouns vnus totus and sol⁹ onely haue the vo/
 catiue case.

Versus.

Done vocatiuos cum totus solus et vnus

Sed non in reliquis quorū genitiuus in ius.

3^{he}.

Etō ille illa illud/ gto illi⁹/ dto illi/ actō illū illam il/
 lud/ bcto caret/ abltō illo illa illo. In p^lali ntō illi ille
 illa/ gto illoꝝ illaꝝ illoꝝ/ dto illis/ actō illos illas illa/
 bcto caret/ abltō illis. Ipse ipsa ipsum and iste ista
 istud be lykwysle declyned.

| | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|------------------------|-----------|------|-----|------------|
| | hic | | | | hic | |
| Etō | hec | gto hui ⁹ . | dto huic. | actō | hāc | bcto caret |
| | hoc | | | | hoc | |

| | | | | | | |
|-------|-----|---------------------------|-----|-----|-------|---------|
| | hoc | | hi | | hoꝝū | |
| abltō | hac | In p ^l ali ntō | he | gto | harū | dta his |
| | hoc | | hec | | hoꝝū. | |

| | |
|------|-------------------------------|
| | hos |
| Actō | has bcto caret. ablatiuo his. |
| | hec |

3^e.

Etō is ea id/ gto eius/ dto ei/ actō eū eā id/ bcto ca/
 ret/ abltō eo ea eo. In p^lali ntō is ee ea/ gto eoꝝū earū
 eoꝝō/ dto eis/ actō eos eas ea/ bcto caret/ abltō ijs vel
 eis. Etō vn⁹ vna vnū/ gto vnus/ dto vni/ actō vnū
 vnam vnum/ bcto vne vna vnū/ abltō vno vna vno.
 In p^lali ntō vni vne vna/ gto vnoꝝū vnaꝝū vnoꝝum.
 dto vnīs/ actō vnos vnas vna/ vocatiuo vni vne vna/
 ablatiuo vnīs. This nomine vnus is not vled in the

4^{mo}.

plurell nombze / but whan he is ioyned wth a noun
lacketh the synguler nombze. Totus and solus be lyke
wylse declyned. Also vllus vlla vllum / alter altera
alterū: ali⁹ alia aliud: & vter vtra vtrum: be lyke wylse
declyned: saue that they lacke the vocatpue case.

¶ Pro quis qui que quod vel quid / gto cui⁹ / dto cui /
actō quē quā quod vel quid / vctō caret / abltō quo vel
qui qua vel qui quo vel qui. In plali ntō qui que que /
gto quozū quarū quozū / dto quis vel quib⁹ / actō quos
quas que / vctō caret / abltō quis vel quibus.

Quis.

¶ How knowe ye the thyrde declenlon of pronownes? For the
genytpue case synguler endeth in i / in e / & i i / the datpue
in o / i e / and in o. ¶ How many pronownes ben of
that declenlon: v. meus tuus suus noster and vester.

¶ Pro meus / a / um / gto mei mee mei / dto meo mee
meo / actō meū meā um / vctō mi mea meū / abltō meo
mea meo. In plali ntō mei e a / gto meoz arū ozū / dto
meis / actō meos meas mea / vctō mei e a / abltō meis.

Meus.

¶ Pro noster a ū / gto i e i / dto o e o / actō um ain um /
vctō noster a ū / abltō nostro nostra tro. &c. ¶ Tu⁹ su⁹
& vester ben declyned lyke wylse: saue that they lacke
p^r vocatpue case. ¶ How knowe you p^r fourth declenlon
of pronownes? For p^r genytpue case synguler endeth
in atis / the datpue in ati.

Noster.

¶ How many pronownes
ben of p^r declenlon: ii. nostras & vestras / & this nowne
cuias. ¶ Pro hic & hec nostras & hoc nostrate / gto huius
ius tratis / dto huic ati / actō hūc & hāc nostratē / & hoc
nostrate / vctō o nostras / et o te / abltō ab hoc et ab hac
& ab hoc nēati. In plali ntō hi et he tes et hec tia / gto
hozū & harū & hoz tiū / dto his tibi⁹ / actō hos & has tes
et hec tia / vocatiuo o tes et o tia / ablatiuo ab his tibi⁹.

Nostras.

Lyke wylse ben vestras and cuias declyned / saue that
they lacke the vocatpue case.

Vestras.
Cuias.

Acti. stan.

B. i.

Verbe personall.

Sendres.

Actyue.
Calefacio.
Calefio.
Conficio.
Conficioz.

Abbe passyue.

Abbe neutre.

Comen.

Deponent.

How knowe ye a verbe? For he is declyned with mode and tens / wout case & attycle / & betokeneth to do or to suffer or to be. ¶ How many maner of verbes ben there? iij. a Verbe personall / & a Verbe impersonall. ¶ How knowe ye a Verbe personall? For he hath the nombre & persone / & a nominatyue case. ¶ How many thynges longe to a Verbe personall? viij. genoz / mode / tens / coiugacion / fygure / fourme / nombre / & persone. ¶ How many gedres of Verbes personalles be there? v. a Verbe actyue / a Verbe passyue / neutre / comen / & deponet. ¶ How knowe ye a Verbe actyue? For he endeth in o / & by puttyng to maketh a passyue: outtake facio & his compoundes: that kepeth a in composycyon / and maye gouerne an accusatyue of a reasonable thyng excepte iuideo interdico w fewe other. ¶ How knowe ye a verbe passyue? For he betokeneth to suffer / and endeth in r / & by puttyng away r / he tourneth to his actyue / as amor amo. These ben þe sygnes of a Verbe passyue: am / art / is / was / were / or be. ¶ A verbe passyue wyll haue after hym an ablatyue case w a preposicion of þe doer / or somtyme a datyue / & before hym a nominatyue case of þe sufferer / excepte þe infinityue lette it. ¶ How knowe ye a Verbe neutre? For he endeth in o and may not take r bpō o / as disco studio / nor gouerne an accusatyue case of a reasonable thyng after hym. ¶ How knowe ye a verbe comen? For he hath the letter of þe passyue / & the significaciō of the actyue and þe passyue bothe / as largioz to graunte / or to be graūted. ¶ These be verbes comen i these verses folowynge.
Largioz experioz veneroz moroz osculoz hortoz
Criminoz amplectorz interpretoz hospitoz adde.
¶ How knowe ye a verbe deponent? For he hath the letter of þe passyue / & betokeneth to do / as loquoz / etis

to speke. excepte nascoz irascoz tristoz / & stomachoz w
 certayne other. ¶ How many modes be there: vi. p i
 dicatyue / p imperatyue / p optatyue / the potēcyall / p
 cōiunctyue / & p infinytyue mode. ¶ How knowe you
 the indyctatyue mode: for he sheweth oz asketh a reas
 son sothe oz fals. And to his mode wyll serue these la
 tyn wordes: quāq̃ et si tamē si. And wordes in cunq̃
 as q̃cūq̃ / & voyces geminate put infinytly / as quīq̃s
 the whiche also wyll serue somtyme to p cōiunctyue
 mode. ¶ How knowe you p impatyue mode: for he
 byddeth oz cōmaundeth. ¶ How knowe ye p optatyue
 mode: for he wyllēth oz delyzeth / & thele wordes let
 te wolde god / I praye god / with other wordes of wys
 shynge be p sygnes of p optatyue mode. Also these la
 tin wordes. o si utinā o ut & si / put for utinam wyll ser
 ue to p optatyue mode. ¶ How knowe ye p potēcyall
 mode: for he hathē p signyfycacyon of one of these ver
 bes possum volo oz debeo / & in the infinytyue mode of
 the vbe p he cometh of. And his sygnes in englyshe
 be these. may / can / myght / wolde / shulde / oz ought / w
 other lyke / and he is fourmed i all tēses lyke p voyces
 of the optatyue mode. saue it / that is the voyce of the
 preterpluperfectēs / in hym is also the voyce of the pre
 terperfectens / & he is put somtyme with the sygnes
 of the optatyue mode / & somtyme with p sygnes of p
 cōiunctyue mode. ¶ How knowe ye p cōiunctyue mode:
 for he ioyneth a verbe to hym oz hymselfe to another
 and the wordes in these verses folowynge wyll serue
 to the cōiunctyue mode / and many of them somtymes
 to the indyctatyue mode.

Anteq̃ ut postq̃ nisi quū quāuis ubi donec
 An si cū dubitant / quasi / quin / ac si q̃ prius q̃
 Nec coniunctiuos poscunt / licet adde quousq̃.

B.ij.

Sumitur pas
 siue nominis
 participia pte
 riti tēporis de
 ponentium vt
 ortus natus.

Abusue ponā
 tur aliqui i hoc
 modo voces p
 teriti pfecti fut
 uri cōiunctiui.

How knowe ypu þ infynityue mode? For to before a verbe is the sygne of þ infynityue mode. And whā two verbes come togyder w a relatyue or coniuncy on the later shalbe put in the infynityue mode.

The infynityue mode hath neyther nōbre nor persone / nor nominatyue case: but comely an accusatyue case before hym expressed or vnderstande. **H**ow many tenses ben there? v. þ presentēs / the preterimperfectens / þ preterperfectens / þ pterpluperfectēs / and þ futurtens. **H**ow knowe ye the presentens? For he betokeneth þ tyme þ is now / as I loue. **H**ow knowe you þ pterimperfectens? For he speketh of þ tyme that is past without ony of these sygnes haue or had / as I loued / or dyd loue. **H**ow knowe you þ preterperfectens? For he speketh of the tyme that is paste w this sygne haue hast / or hath: as I haue loued / þ hast loued / he hath loued. **T**he preterperfectens is vled oftē tymes for the preterimperfectens: bothe in latyn makynge / & in cōstruccyon. **H**ow knowe ye the preterpluperfectens? For he speketh of the tyme þ is past w this sygne had / or haddest: as I had loued / þ haddest loued. **H**ow knowe ye þ futurtens? For he speketh of the tyme that is to come: comely w this sygne shall or wpll / as I shall loue / or wpll loue / þ shalt loue or wylte loue. **H**ow many coniugacyons ben there? Foure. The fyrst / the seconde / the thyrde / þ fourthe. **H**ow knowe you a verbe of the fyrst coniugacyon? For i declynynge he hathe a lōge before þ re i þ actyue voyce / or before ris i þ passyue voyce / as amare amaris. excepte dare / circū dare / venū dare / pellundare / sū dare. þ whiche haue a shorte. **H**ow of the seconde cōiugacyō? For i declynynge he hath e lōge before þ i in þ actyue voyce / & before ris in þ passyue voyce /

Tenses.

Presentens.

Presentens.

Preterimperfectens.

Preterperfectens.

Preterpluperfectens.

Futurtens.

Fyrst coniugacyon.

Secōde coniugacyon.

docere doceris. ¶ How of the thyrde cōiugacyon: For
 in declynynge he hathe e shorte befoze y re in y actyue
 voyce oz befoze ris in the passyue voyce: as legere/les
 geris. ¶ How of the fourthe cōiugacyon: For in declp
 nynge he hathe i longe befoze the re in y actyue voyce
 and befoze ris in y passyue voyce / as audire auditis.
 ¶ How many fygures of verbes bē there: iij. the sym
 ple as taceo. y cōposide / as cōticio. y decōpōide / as cō
 ticesco. ¶ How many fourmes of vbes bē there: iij. the
 pꝛymatyue / as lego. y deriyatyue / as lectito. ¶ How
 many nombꝛes bē there: ij. y spngulet as lego / y plus
 cel / as legimus. ¶ How many persones ben there: iij.
 y fyrst as lego legimus. y seconde / as legis legitis. y
 thyrde / as legit legūt. Amo amas aui amare: amans
 bi / do / dū. amatū tu / amans amaturus (to loue) Do
 ceo ces docui docere: docēdi do dū: doctū ctu / docēs do
 cturus (to teche) Lego gis gere: legēdi do dū: lectum
 ctu / legēs lectur⁹ (to rede) Audio is iui audire: audis
 endi do dū: auditū tu: audies / auditurus (to here)

Thyrde con
 iugacyon.

Fourth con
 iugacyon.

Frames.

| | | | |
|-----------|----------------|----------|---------------------|
| Indica: | Amo as at | I loue | amamus atis ant. |
| tuo mō | Doceo ces cet. | I teche. | docemus cetis cent. |
| tye pñti. | Lego gis gi. | I rede | legimus gitis gūt. |
| | Audio is ic. | I here | audim⁹ ditis dūt. |

| | | |
|--------------------|---------|---------------------------------------|
| Pto impꝛ fecto. | Amabā | I loued oz dyd loue. |
| | Docebā | |
| | Legebā | bas bat. In plurali bamus batis bant. |
| | Audiebā | |

| | | |
|------------------|--------|---|
| Pto pꝛes cto. | Amavi | I haue loued. |
| | Docui | |
| | Legi | isti it. In plurali imus istis erunt bel ere. |
| | Audiui | |

Acci. stan.

B. iij.

Ptō plus- q̄pfecto. Amaueram Docueram
 Legeram Audiueram
 I had loued
 cas rat. In plurali camus catis rant.

Futuro. Amabo Docebo
 Legam Audiam
 I shall loue or wyll loue.
 bis bit. In plali bimus bis bunt.
 es et. In plali emus etis ent.

Impati- uo modo tpe pñti. Loue p̄. let hym loue. let vs loue. loue you. let the loue
 Amā/et amemus amate ament.
 Doce/at doceamus docete doceant.
 Lege/at. In plali legamus legite legant.
 Audi/at. audiamus audite audiant.

Futuro. Amato (Loue p̄/or he em⁹ tote/anto vel antote.
 Doceto here after) ceam⁹ tote ceto vel cetote.
 Legito tu belille. In plali gam⁹ itote guto vl gutote
 Audito amus tote diunto vl tote.

Optati- uo mō tē- poze pñti btinam. Amarem. Docerem
 Legerem Audirem
 I wolde to god I loued.
 res ret. In plurali btinā rem⁹ retis rent.

Caret preterito imperfecto. Quidā tamē volunt pñtis esse et preteriti imperfecti.

Ptō p̄f- cto btinā. Amauerim Docuerim
 Legerim Audiuerim
 I pray god I haue loued.
 cis rit. In plurali btinā rimus ritis rint.

Ptō plus- q̄perfe-. Amauissem Docuissem
 I wolde god I had loued.

ctobtinā. Legissem ses set. In plurali btinā sem⁹ setis sent.
Audiuissem

Futuro
btinam. Amem (let me loue) ames (loue þ) amet (let hþ loue)
Doccā In plali btinā. amem⁹ (let vs loue) ametis
Legā (loue pe) ament (let them loue)
Audiā as/at. In plurali btinam audiam⁹ atis ant.

Potētiāli
modo tpe
presenti. Amarem ¶ I wolde/shulde/oz ought to loue.
Docerem
Legerem res ret. In plurali remus retis rent.
Audirem

¶ Caret p̄terito imperfecto.

Ptō per-
fecto. Amauissē ¶ I wolde/shulde/oz ought to haue loued
Docuissē
Legissem ses set. In plurali semus setis sent.
Audiuissem

Ptō plus-
q̄perfecto. Amauissē I had loued.
Docuissē
Legissem ses set. In plurali semus setis sent.
Audiuissem

Cicero. Quis
negat hoc.

Futuro.

Amem

Doceam

Legam

Audiam

¶ I may loue oz can loue.

es et. In plurali emus etis ent.

as at. In plurali amus atis ant.

¶ When I loue.

es et. In plurali emus etis ent.

as at. In plurali amus atis ant.

Cōiūcti-
ue mō tē-
pore p̄es-
senti cum

Amem

Doceam

Legam

Audiam

Ptō imp: Amarem **¶** When I loved.
fecto cum Docerem
 Legerem res ret. In plurali remus retis cent.
 Audirem

Ptō pfe: Amaveri **¶** When I have loved.
cto cum. Docucri
 Legerim ris rit. In plali cum rimus ritis rint.
 Audiueri

Ptō plus: Amauisse **¶** When I had loved.
q̄pfecto Docuisse
cum. Legissem ses set. In plali cū semus setis sent.
 Audiuisse

Futuro Amaues **¶** When I shall love.
cum. Docues
 Legeto ris rit. In plali cū rimus ritis rint.
 Audiues

Infiniti: Amare (to love) amauisse (to haue or had los
uo modo Docere Ptō pfecto & docuisse ucd)
tye pñti. Legere plusq̄ pfecto legisse
 Audire audiuisse.

Futuro. Amatum (to love) amāz (to love or of louſg)
 Docturū esse Gerūdia vñ docēz
 Lecturū participalia legēz di do dum.
 Auditurū vñ hñc audie

Supina. Amatum (to love) amatu (to be loved)
 Doctum to teche doctū to be taught
 Lectum to rede lectū to be redde
 Auditum to here auditū to be herde.

| | | | | |
|---------|----------------|------------|----------------|--|
| Amans | Louynge. | Amaturus | (to loue or a- | Duo parti- cipia veniunt ab hoc verbo: al- terum presens tis: vt |
| Docens | Alterū prioris | Docturus | bout to loue) | |
| Legens | futuri: vt | Lecturus | | |
| Audiens | | Auditurus. | | |

Amor/arīs/atūs sum/ari/amatus/amandus.
 Docer/eris/doctus sum/doceri/doctus/docendus.
 Legor/legeris/lectus sum/legi/lectus/legendus.
 Audior/diris/ditus sum/audiri/auditus audiendus.

Amor arīs vel are (I am loued)
 Doceor
 Legor eris vel re/tur. In plali mur/mini/tur.
 Audior

Indica-
 tiuo mō
 tpe pñti.

Amas I was loued.

Doce

Lege bar/baris vel bare/bat. In plali banur ba
 Audie (mini bantur.

Ptō imp-
 fecto.

(I haue be loued / þ hast be loued / he hath be loued)

Amatus

Doctus sum vel fui / tus es vel fuisti / tus est vel fuit.

Lectus In plali ti sumus vel fuim⁹ / ti estis vel fuis

Auditus stis/sunt fuerunt vel fuere.

Ptō pfe-
 cto.

Amatus I had be loued.

Doctus erā vel fuerā / tus eras vel fueras / tus erat

Lectus vel fuerat. In plali ti eram ieram⁹

Auditus ti eratis vel fueratis / ti erant vel fuerant.

Ptō plus
 pfecto.

Amabor I shal be loued / or wyll be loued.

Docbo beris vel bere bitur. In plali binur binini Futuro

Legar (buntur.

Audiar eris vel ere etur. In plali emur emini ent.

¶ Be þ loued/let hym be loued/let vs be loued/be
pe loued/let them be loued.

**Impati-
uo modo
tpe pñti.**

Amare/ametur.

Docere/docetur. In plurali.

Legere/legatur.

Auouere/audiatur.

¶ Be þ or he loued here after.

Amatoz

Futuro.

Docetoz tu vel ille. In plali

Legitoz

Auditoz

emur amini entur.

amur cimini ceantur.

gamur gimini gatur.

diamur dimini antoz.

(let vs/be pou/let the)

emur aminoz antoz.

amur ceminoz centoz.

amur iminoz guntoz.

amur iminoz untroz.

**Optati-
uo mo tē
poze pñti
vtinam.**

Amā

Doces

Leges

Audi

¶ Wolde god I were loued.

rer reris vl rere ref. In plali vtinā remur re
(mini ratur.)

¶ Caret pzetérito imperfecto.

**ptō pfe-
cto vtinā.**

Amatus

Doctus

Lectus

Auditus

¶ I pray god I haue be loued.

sim vel fuerim tus sis vel fueris tus sit vel

fuerit. In plali vtinā ti sim⁹ vel tuerimus

ti sitis vel tueritis ti sint vel fuerint.

**ptō plus
qperfe-
cto vtinā.**

Amatus

Doctus

Lectus

Auditus

¶ Wolde god I had be loued.

euem vel tuissem/tus esses vel fuisses/tus

esset vel tuisset. In plali vtinā ti essem⁹ vel

fuissem⁹ ti eessis vl fuissetis ti essent vl tuisset.

**uro
am.**

Amer(let me be loued)**metis vl mere**(be þ loued)**mes**

tur(let hym be loued) In plali vtinam amemur (let

vs be loued)mini(be pe loued)**ent**(let them be loued)

Deceat

Legar

Audiar

aris vl are at. In plali v. i. amur amini ant

Potētiāli Ama: ¶ I wolde / shulde / or ought to be loued.
 modo tpe Doce: rer reris cere bel ref. In plali remur remini
 presenti. Lege: (rentur.
 Audi:

¶ Caret p̄terito imperfecto.

Potō per- Amatus I wolde / shulde / or ought to haue be loued.
 fectō. Doctus cēm v̄l fuissem / tus cēs bel fuisset / tus eēt
 Lectus bel fuisset. In plali ti cēmug bel fuissēmus
 Auditus ti essetis bel fuissetis ti essent bel fuissent.

Potō plus- Amatus ¶ I had be loued.
 p̄fectō. Doctus cēm bel fuissem / tus cēs v̄l fuisset / tus esset
 Lectus bel fuisset. In plali ti essemus bel fuissēmus
 Auditus ti essetis bel fuissetis / ti essent bel fuissent.

Futuro. ¶ I may or can be loued.
 Amer eris v̄l ere etur. In plali emur emini entur.
 Docear aris bel are at. In plali amur amini antur.
 Legar
 Audiat

Cōiūctis ¶ Whan I am loued.
 us mō tē- Amer eris bel ere et. In plali cū emur emini ent.
 poze p̄- Docear
 senti cum Legar aris bel are at. In plali cū amur amini ant.
 Audiat

Potō imp- Amatus ¶ Whan I was loued.
 fectō cū. Doce: rer reris v̄l cere ref. In plali cū remur remi
 Lege: (ni rentur.
 Audi:

Potō p̄f- Amatus ¶ Whan I had be loued.
 ectō cum Doctus sum bel fuerim / tus sis bel fueris / tus sit bel
 Lectus fuerit. In plali cum ti simus bel fuerimus
 Auditus ti sitis bel fueritis / ti sint bel fuerint.

**Prō plus
p̄fecto
cum.**

**Amatus
Doctus
Lectus
Auditus**

¶ When I loued.

essem bel fuisset / tus eēs bel fuisset / t⁹ eēt
bel fuisset. In plali cū ti essem⁹ bē fuisset⁹
ti essetis bel fuissetis / ti essent bel fuissent.

**Futuro
cum.**

**Amatus
Doctus
Lectus
Auditus**

¶ When I shalbe loued.

ero bel fuero / tus eris bel fueris / t⁹ erit bel
fuerit. In plali cū ti erim⁹ bel fuerimus / ti
eritis bel fueritis / si erint bel fuerint.

**Infiniti
uo modo**

Amari to be loued. amatū (to haue or had be loued)

Doceri Pretito p̄fē doctum

Legi cto & plusq̄ lectum esse / bel tum fuisse.

Audiri perfecto. auditum

¶ Futuro amatū iri / bel amandum esse (to be loued)

**Duo partici-
pia veniunt ab
hoc verbo pas-
sivo: alterū pre-
teritū: vt**

**Amatus
Doctus
Lectus
Auditus**

I loued

alterum posterioris

futuri: vt

Amād⁹ (to be loued)

Docendus

Legendus

Audiendus.

**Formynge of
tenses.**

Of p̄terperfectēs of p̄ indycatyue mode bē. viij.
tenses fourmed. The p̄terplupfectens of the
same mode / by chaūgynge i ito e shorte & puttynge to
ram / as amauī amaueram: p̄ p̄terperfectēs of p̄ opta-
tyue mode / & p̄ cōiūctyue mode / by chaūgynge i into e
shorte & puttynge to rim / as amauī amauerim: p̄ fu-
turtens of p̄ conūctyue mode / by chaūgynge i into
e worde & puttynge to ro / as amauī amauero. The p̄-
terplupfectēs of p̄ optatyue mode / of p̄ potencypall mo-
de & of p̄ cōiūctyue mode / by puttynge to f / & sem: as
amauī amauissem. The p̄terperfectens of the infy-
nytyue mode by puttynge to f / and se: as amauī amas

uisse. ¶ How many cōcordes of grāmer bē there: iij. Concordes of
grammar.
 The fyrst bytwene þ nomynatyue case and the verbe
 The seconde bytwene the adiectyue and þ substātyue
 The thyrde bytwene the relatyue and the antecēdes.
 ¶ The nomynatyue case and the verbe must accorde ī
 nombze & persone. ¶ The adiectyue must accorde w̄ his
 substātyue in case gēdze & nōbze. But nownes partyp-
 tyues distybutyues cōparatyues oz superlatyues Des-
 grees/ & othet lyke put partityuely shall accorde in gen-
 dze w̄ þ genyryue case/oz the othet case that foloweth
 and is gouerned of them. ¶ The relatyue shall accor-
 de w̄th his antecedent in gendze nōbze and persone.

Dow knowe ye a partycyple? for he is a parte of
 reason declyned w̄ case / & taketh parte of now-
 ne & parte of vbe. What taketh he of nowne: case gen-
 dze & nombze. What of verbe: Tēs / significacyon and
 fygure. ¶ How many thynges lōge to a partycyple?
 vi. Gendze / case / tens / significacyon / nōbze / & fygure.

¶ How many gendzes of partycyples bē there: iij. þ
 masculyne / as amat⁹. þ femynyne / as amata. þ neu-
 tre / as amatū. þ comyn of. iij. as hic et hec & hoc amās

¶ How many cases of partycyples bē there: vi. as bē
 of nownes. ¶ How many tētes of partycyple bē there:

iiij. a partycyple of the presentens / a partycyple of the
 p̄teretēs / a partycyple of the fyrst future / another of
 þ later future. ¶ How knowe ye a partycyple of þ p̄e-

sentens: For his englyshe endeth in ynge / as louynge
 & his latyn endeth in ans oz in ens / as amans docens.

¶ Of whome is þ partycyple of the presentens four-
 med: Of þ fyrst person singuler nōbze of þ p̄terper-
 fectēs of þ idyatyue mode / by chaūgyngge þ last syl-
 le iton & s / as amabā amās / loquebar loquēs / pote-
 tā potēs. outtake p̄sēs abfēs / & iens of ibā / quēs of q̄s
 bā w̄ theyz cōpōūdes: þ make theyz gerūdyues ī cūdi

Acci. stan.

C. i.

A participle.

Gendze.

Case.

Tens.

Presentens.

Of the preter
tens.

Of the later fu
tur tens.

eundo eundū. And þ genytpue case synguler of þ par
ticipple of the p̄sentēs in euntis : excepte ambio that
maketh ambiendi & ambientis. ¶ How knowe ye a
participle of the fyrst futertens : for he betokeneth to
do oz about to do / & his latyn endeth in rus : as lectur⁹
(to rede oz about to rede) outtake the participple of the
fyrst futertēs þ cometh of þ verbes neutre passyues : &
of sū es fui w̄certayne of his 2pōides. ¶ Of whom is
he fourmed : Of the later supyne by puttyng to rus /
as lectu lectur⁹ : outtake nasciturus of nascor / ignosciturus
of ignosco. Also futures of sum es fui. ¶ How
knowe ye a participple of þ p̄terētēs : for his englyshe
endeth in d t oz n : as loued / taught / slayne / & his latyn
endeth in tus sus rus oz uus / as amat⁹ visus nex⁹
mortu⁹. ¶ Of whome is he fourmed : Of the later sup
pyne by puttyng to s / as doct⁹ doct⁹. outtake mortu
us of morior. ¶ How knowe ye the participple of þ las
ter futertēs : for he betokeneth to suffer lyke þ infin
tyue mode of the passyue voyce / & his latyn endeth in
dus / as amād⁹ (to be loued) ¶ Of whome is he four
med : Of the genytpue case synguler of þ participple of
þ p̄sentēs / by chaūgyng to is into dus : as amans
amādus. ¶ Of a v̄be actyue & a verbe neutre þ hath þ
supyne come .ii. pticyples : one of þ p̄sentēs / & another
of þ fyrst futertēs / as amās amatur⁹ / currēs cursur⁹.
But of suche that lacke þ supynes cometh but onely þ
participle of the p̄sentens : as of timeo cometh onely
timens. ¶ Of a verbe passyue come two participples
one of þ p̄terētens / and another of the last futurtens /
as amatus amandus. But of suche passyues whose
actyues lacke the supynes cometh onely the particip
ple of the last futertens / as of timeo cometh onely ti
mendus. ¶ Of a verbe deponente / yf he haue the sup
pynes cometh thre participples : one of the p̄sentens

another of the pzetertens / & another of the fyrst futar
tens / as of loquor cometh loquēs locutus locuturus.

Of a verbe comen come. iiii. partycpples: one of the
pzetertens & another of þ latter futertens: as of largior
cometh largiēs largit⁹ largitur⁹ largiendus. **H**ow
many nombres of participles bē there: .ii. þ synguler
as amās: the plurell / as amantes. **H**ow many fygu
res of participles ben ther: .ii. þ symple / as legēs: the
cōpōūde as perlegēs. **N**tō hic et hec et hoc amans /
gtō hui⁹ tis / dtō huic ti / actō hūc & hāc tē & hoc amans
vctō o amās / abltō ab hoc & ab hac & ab hoc te. **I**n pla
li ntō hi et he tes & hec tia / gtō hoz & harū & hozū tiū /
dtō his tibus / actō hos et has tes & hec tia / vctō o tes
et o tia / abltō ab his tib⁹. **N**tō amatur⁹ a ū / gtō ri
ceri / dtō ro re ro / actō rū rā rū / vctō te ra rū / ablatiuo
ro ra ro. **I**n plali ntō ri re ra / gtō rozū carū rozū / datis
uo ris / actō ros ras ra / vocatiuo ri re ra / ablatiuo ris.
Dominatiuo amatus a uni / & amādus a um bē lps
ke wyle declyned. **H**ow many maner of wyle mape
þ voyce of the partycpple be chaunged into a no done:
iiii. maner wyle. **T**he fyrst whan he is cōstrued w an
other case than þ verbe that he cometh of / as doctus
grāmatice: þ seconde by composycyon / as doct⁹ indos
ctus. þ thyrre by cōparyson / as doctus doctior doctissi
mus. þ fourch whan he sygnifieth no tyme / as aman
das. i. amari dignus.

Now knowe you an aduerbe: For he is a parte
of reason vndeclyned þ is ioyned vnto verbes
particpples gerundyues & supynes to declare & fulfyll
þ significacyon of them. **H**ow many thynge longe
to an aduerbe: iiii. Signifycacyon / comparyson / four
me & fygure. Significationes aduerbioꝝ q̄ sunt: aut
sunt aduerbia loci / aut tēporis / aut numeri. & cetera.

C.ii.

Nombres.

figures.

Istiusmōi abla
tium nō exeunt
i nisi metri grā
et sic vt sentit
Serui⁹ l scōs,
editionem Do
nati.

Inuenitur iter
dum etiā nomi
ni adiectiuo iū
ctum. Salusti⁹
Duos maxime
impigros dele
git.
Interdum sibi
ipsi. 38. Parus
honeste pudici
tiam habuere.

Que sunt aduerbia loci: hic illuc istuc hac quo ubi itus
foras intro foris obuiā. These. ut. aduerbes bē iterro-
gatpues of places. quo (whyder) qua (whiche waye)
vnde (frō whens) ubi (where) quoz sum. (whyder war-
de) quousqz (how ferre) ¶ Que sūt aduerbia tēporis:
Hodie nūc nuper heri cras aliquñ olim tūc quum dum
iam semper mane modo vespere tātisper aliquantisp
interdū. Que nūeri: semel bis ter quater nonies decies
vicies millies. Que ordinis: inde deinde deinceps
deniqz demū postea preterea primū primo secundo vic-
cissim qđ et separandi est. Que negādi: haud neqz non
minime neutiqz nequaqz. Que affirmādi: etiā qđni
pfecto quippe certe scz. Que optādi: utinā o si ut o et
si pro utinā. Que concedēdi: licet esto. Que adulādi:
sodes amabo. Que iurādi: pol mecastor mehercle me-
diussidius. Que demonstrādi: en ecce eccū eccā. Que
interrogādi: cur quare quāobzē. Que dubitādi & eue-
tus: sunt que interdū confundūtur: ut quid qui nū non
nūquid. Que dubitādi: forsan forsitā fortassis for-
tasse. Que prohibēdi: ne. Que euetus: forte fortuitu.
Que similitudinis: quasi ceu tanqz ut velut veluti sic si-
cut sicuti put pinde acsi. Que vocādi: heus ehodum.
Que respōdēdi: heu. Que 2gregādi: simul vna par-
ter cōmuniter. Que elegēdi: poti⁹ immo. Que hortan-
di: eia age agite. Que separādi: seorsum bicatim vtrū-
qz singulatim semote paulatim sensim. Que qualita-
tis: bene pulcre fortiter omīno care vilitate misere mor-
rose perperam expedit. Que quātitatis: multū plus
min⁹ parū satis nimū nimis valde. Que cōparandis
tam et qđ magis maxime. ¶ Grad⁹ cōparationis sunt
tres. positivus cōparatiu⁹ & superlativus. Que sunt
aduerbia positiui grad⁹: docte pulcre fortiter: & similia.
Que comparatiui: doctius pulchrius fortius. Que su-
perlatiui: doctissime pulcherrime fortissime. ¶ Many

aduerbes cōiuncçyons and interieccyōs bē of dyuerse
sygnifycacyons / & therfore they may be dyuersly nas
med / as vbi may be an aduerbe of place & of tyme. At
a cōiuncçyon copulatyue aduersatyue & dymynutyue.

How many fourmes of aduerbes bē there: two. the
pri. natyue as clā: & deriyatyue / as clāculū. **H**ow
many fygyres bē there: thre. & symple / as diu: & com
pōūde / as iter diu: & decōpōūde as imprudēter. **W**ith
how many cases may an aduerbe be &strued: w all ca
ses. With a nomynatyue / as en priam. w a genyatyue
case / as vbiqz lozū. w a datyue / as propius vbi. w
an accusatyue case / as proxime hyspaniā. w a vocaty
ue / as heus puer. With an ablatyue / as procul dubio.

Do we knowe ye a cōiuncçyon? For he is a parte of
reason vndeclined & Jioyneth wordes / or sentē
ces togyder. **H**ow many thȝges lōge to a cōiuncçyon
Thre. power fygyre and ordre. **H**ow many powers
of coniuncçyons ben there: copulatyues disiunctyues
and iterrogatyues / with other that folowe. Que sunt
copulatiue coniunctiones: et qz atqz at ac ast quoqz.
Que sunt disiunctiue: aut ve vel ne nec an neqz seu si
ue. Que interrogatiue: ne an necne anne nonne. Que
expletive vel completive: quidem equidē vero autem
quoqz scz nimir pfecto. Que aduersitiue: sed tamen
q̄q̄ q̄uis etsi tamen si etiam si at verū et ceterū / q̄n p
sed ponuntur. Que abnegatiue vel exceptiue: ni nū
quin alioquin p̄ter q̄. Que diminutiue: saltē ne nec
at aut & vel pro saltem. Que causales: qz quapropter
q̄m q̄ppe enī etenī nā nāqz q̄nquidē siquidē quatenus
ut q̄ ne ne uenue si quū / et q̄n sumpta pro quia. Que
cōditionales: si sin modo dum dummodo. Que ratio
nales: ergo ideo igitur itaqz proin p̄inde quocirca pro
pterea idcirco. Que electiue: q̄ ac et atqz quando su
munt pro q̄. **H**ow many fygyres of coniuncçyons

sicpon. A preposicion in cōposicion oftentimes wyl
 serue to the same case y he dothe i apposicion. ¶ What
 doth a preposicion i cōposicion? Oftentimes he cūcre
 leth / somtyme he dymynysseth / & somtyme he chaū
 geth y signyfycacyon of y wordes that he is cōpounde
 w / as admiror subideo dedisco. ¶ When two preposi
 cyons come befoze a casuall worde / the latter preposi
 cyon shall gouerne the case / vt veni de vltra mare.
 ¶ What dyfferēce is bytwene an aduerbe & a verby pre
 posicion? A verby preposicion in apposicion may nes
 uer be put wout his casuall worde / & aduerbe maye.
 ¶ How many fygures of preposicions be there? Two.
 The symple / as versus. the compounde as aduersus.
 ¶ All preposicions in apposicion be put befoze the
 wordes y they serue to / outtake vltus vltus & ten⁹. whi
 che comenly be put after the wordes y they serue to.
 ¶ Also cum is put after the ablatyue case in bothe nōs
 bres of these thre pnownes ego tu sui / & somtyme af
 ter the ablatyue case of this nowne qui que quod.

Interdum eti
 am abūdat / vs
 emori.

Now knowe ye an interieccyon? For he is a parte
 of reason vndeclined that betokeneth passyon
 of mānes soule with an vnperfyte voyce of Joye / sor
 rowe / wōder / drede. &c. ¶ How many thynge longe
 to an interieccyon? one. signyfycacyon onely. ¶ Signifi
 caciōs of interieccyōs be dyuers. Some be of Joye / as
 euax euge ha ha he. Some of sorowe / as heu hei be.
 Some of drede / as at at. Some of merueyllynge oz wō
 dēge / as pape. Some of dysdaynyge oz of scornynge /
 as hui bah. Some of exclamacyō idygnaciō oz angre /
 as proh. Some of cursynge / as be malū / multū malo
 All other may be reduced to some of these. ¶ What par
 tes of reason may be put as an interieccyon? A nowne
 by hymselfe / as malum / somtyme a pronowne and
 his adiectyue / as me miserum. somtyme an hole reas

son bothe in latyn and i englyshe : as proh deum atq
hoim fide / ah Jesu mercy / ha good lord : & suche other
¶ An iterieccyon may be 2strued w all cases / excepte
a genytpue & an ablatyue w a nominatyue : as o fest
dies hois : w a datyue / as hei mihi : w an accusatyue
as heu me miserum : with a vocatyue / as ha Cozpdō.

¶ **CFIRIS.**

¶ **Additamenta.**

¶ Whan I haue or before a ppze name of a cyte tow
ne rygyn or countre / or any other place : pf y worde y
gooth before or betoken not the owner I shall comens
ly take the posseltyue of y name of the place / & not the
genytpue / or the ablatyue with a pzeposycyon : as Ios
annes londoniensis / nō de londonis. elephāti arabici
poti⁹ q̄ arabie. piscis marin⁹ poti⁹ q̄ maris. fragra
mōtana poti⁹ q̄ mōtis. But in some appellatiues I
may take indyfferently the genytpue case of the name
of the place / or his possellue / as pzelect⁹ bzbanus bel
bzbis / cōsuetudo fozenis bel fozi / mos patri⁹ bel pa
trie. ¶ All nouns adiectyues of the thyzde declēson
whose nominatyue case synguler endeth i r / or in is /
& hath y neutre in e : also substātyues in ar / in al / or in
e (excepte sal) make theyz ablatyue case synguler co
mely i i. ¶ Also nouns substātyues & adiectyues of
y thyzde declēson / whose genytpue case plurell endeth
in ium make theyz accusatyue plurell in es and in is.
¶ Eadē vox varie sumpta pōt diuersatū esse partium
orationis : vt hic pnomē est et aduerbiū. verū nomē et
giūctio. ¶ aduerbiū & interiectio. & sic de multis alijs.

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